

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XV, No. 308

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

February 14, 1990

Study finds no early warnings of domestic homicide

Lack of predictability seen as legal defense for police agencies

A two-year examination of domestic violence incidents reported to Milwaukee police has concluded that there is no "early warning system" police can use to predict domestic homicides — even in incidents when death threats are made or weapons are brandished or fired — and the report suggests that it is unfair that police departments be sued for not taking steps to prevent such homicides.

The findings by the Crime Control Institute, released Feb. 4, appear to refute conclusions drawn from a 1977 study in Kansas City, Mo., which showed that 9 out of 10 domestic homicides were preceded by a domestic dispute in the previous 24 months. This finding added fuel to the theory that police officials should be able to predict possible domestic homicides based on the increasing seriousness and frequency of domestic disputes.

Researchers who studied incidents in Milwaukee, however, found that only one of 33 domestic homicides occurring in a 22-month period had been preceded by any violence involving the same couples, out of 15,537 reports of domestic battery in the same period. Of a group of 1,112 couples with no domestic homicides, each couple had an average of three violent incidents during the same period.

The study also found that of the 108 "apparent" gun threats reported, or one gun threat per 144 domestic battery incidents, only one gun was actually discharged, with no injuries or deaths occurring as a result.

The Best Defense

"The immediate significance [of these findings] is that police departments have a strong defense to lawsuits over failure to prevent [domestic] homicides, which have been rising and costing millions of dollars," said Lawrence Sherman, a criminologist at the University of Maryland who is president of the Crime Control Institute. "The long-term impact is that it is going to be much harder to prevent domestic homicides than many people had hoped for in the last 10 years because of pie-

liminary results in Kansas City."

The Kansas City study, conducted by the Police Foundation, reported that in about 90 percent of domestic homicide cases, officers had responded to at least one call at the address of the homicide victim or suspect during the two years prior to the homicide, and 50 percent of the cases had five or more previous calls to police. A 1984 study in Minneapolis showed that 100 percent of domestic calls were made from 9 percent of the city's addresses. But a major flaw of both studies, Sherman told LEN, was that they involved police computer-aided dispatch records of police cars responding to incidents at specific addresses, "without any record of the identities of the individuals involved."

Dual Policy Change

Since 1986, the Milwaukee Police Department has participated in a replication of the Minneapolis domestic violence experiment, with the help of funding from the National Institute of Justice. Milwaukee police have been required since then to call a domestic violence hotline at a battered women's shelter "whenever there was probable cause to believe that a domestic battery or violation of a restraining order (misdemeanors), aggravated battery (felony), or other domestic violence situation had occurred," said the report. Under the policy, adopted in conjunction with a mandatory arrest policy for misdemeanor domestic battery, police were ordered to call the hotline "whether or not the offender was present, and whether or not they were therefore making an arrest," the report added.

The result of the two-pronged policy change is that it "may have created the most comprehensive police record to date of individual-level data on minor domestic violence," according to the study.

The analysis of the Milwaukee data shows that "what the police clearly cannot do is to predict, with a reasonable level of accuracy, either the buildings or the couples in which domestic

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It's what you say and how you say it:

Interview style pays off

Robbery detectives who conducted interviews with crime victims and eyewitnesses were able to elicit nearly 50 percent more information from their subjects after being trained to use an experimental technique known as cognitive interviewing, according to psychology researchers who field-tested the technique with the help of the Metro-Dade, Fla., Police Department.

The results of the field test, conducted by Ronald P. Fisher and Michael Amador of Florida International University in North Miami and R. Edward Geiselman of the University of California-Los Angeles, were published in October in the Journal of Applied Psychology. The field test, completed in 1988, and the research was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

Not at the Expense of Accuracy

Seven Metro-Dade robbery detectives were trained in the cognitive inter-

view technique with nine untrained detectives serving as a control group. All had at least five years of experience with the department's robbery division. In all, 88 recorded interviews were analyzed, with the trained detectives eliciting 47 percent more information after than before training, and 63 percent more information than the untrained detectives. An overall corroboration rate of 94 percent showed that the "added information elicited by the cognitive interview does not come at the expense of increasing incorrect information," the study noted.

The cognitive interview technique is based on principles of cognitive psychology — the scientific study of memory that includes memory retention, perception and communication — that have been applied to an "interactive interview format, as a police detective might do," Fisher told LEN.

"You find that you get considerably more information from victims and

witnesses than if you interview victims and witnesses in the standard police fashion," he said.

Let Interviewees Do the Talking

Fisher said that most police officers don't receive formal training in interview techniques, but are trained in interrogation, which is qualitatively different. As a result, he noted, most "don't have a lot of insights into how the mind works." He added that the tone and structure of the standard police interview sometimes do more to hinder an investigation than help it.

When a cognitive interview technique is used, an interviewer will try to get victims or witnesses to put themselves mentally at the scene of the crime. That is done, the study said, by utilizing several simple mnemonic techniques aimed at encouraging more "focused retrieval." These include allowing the interviewee to do most of the talking.

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Federal drug strategy targets \$\$\$ laundering, U.S. pot crop

The Bush Administration will seek \$9.4 billion in anti-drug funding for fiscal year 1990, and \$10.6 billion for fiscal year 1991, which the White House said amounts to a 69-percent increase over the \$6.3 billion in anti-drug funds allocated for 1989.

Those figures were included in a report from the Office of National Drug Control Policy that details the Administration's anti-drug strategy for the coming year. The report, released Jan. 25, represents the second installment of President Bush's drug-fighting plan that was first announced last Sept. 5. Under the provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the President is required to outline the nation's drug control strategy and submit it to Congress by Feb. 1 of each year.

Focus on Money Laundering

Some highlights of the strategy include awarding Department of Health and Human Services grants to selected communities for drug treatment, education and prevention, and creating a National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), directed by the Justice Department, which will serve as a clearinghouse of information for various law enforcement agencies involved in the anti-drug effort. A special focus of the Administration this year is the laundering of drug-trafficking profits. A Drug-Related Financial Crimes Policy Group, headed by the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, will oversee efforts against money laundering.

For FY 1991, the Administration will seek \$492 million in Bureau of Justice Assistance grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, which

the report said represented a 228-percent increase in just the past two fiscal years. The Drug Enforcement Administration will receive \$151 million to provide more agents and support personnel in domestic and international operations under the Bush strategy. It also allows for a \$32-million allotment

of funds to expand FBI activities against drugs.

Tackling the Domestic Crop

The Administration also will double efforts at eradicating the nation's burgeoning marijuana crop, which is said

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1988 anti-drug funds begin flowing to states

A few weeks before President Bush outlined the goals and funding levels for the Federal anti-drug effort during fiscal year 1991, the 50 states began receiving their shares of the \$2.2 billion allocated by Congress last fall as part of the drug-fighting strategy announced by the President in September.

According to the Federal Funds Information for States, a non-partisan policy group, the funds represent the largest transfer ever of Federal monies to states during a non-election year. The \$2.2-billion windfall, of which urban and Eastern states will get the largest shares, represents a 66-percent, or \$868-million, increase in drug funding. Maryland, Wisconsin and Minnesota are to receive the largest shares, while at the bottom of the list are Vermont, South Dakota and New Hampshire. The District of Columbia is due to receive the highest per-capita allocation. It will spend \$5.89 in drug-related funds per capita, compared to Maine's per-capita share of \$2.40. The "Emergency Drug Funding"

monies will be controlled by the states, which then will pass on funds to state and local law enforcement agencies as well as drug abuse treatment, education and prevention programs. However, there are increasing calls for direct Federal grants to hard-hit localities, where many officials charge that the funds become lost in state bureaucracies before they ever trickle down to the local level, where many believe the need is greatest. State officials also are frustrated over how the funds are disbursed. Funds are appropriated on the basis of a state's population, need and ability to raise its own money to fight drugs. In addition, states are required to meet stringent new reporting requirements.

"The real problems are on city streets," said Alan Beals, executive director of the National League of Cities. "These funds should go directly to fighting the problems on the city streets and not get lost in state bureaucracy."

Mayor Kathryn Whitmore of

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What They Are Saying:

"Not only is the accuracy poor, but knowing their prior violence history does absolutely no good at predicting [domestic] homicides. It's a complete washout."

Dr. Lawrence W. Sherman, commenting on the findings of a study of links between domestic violence and homicides in Milwaukee. (9:4)



Northeast

CONNECTICUT—Rocky Hill Police Chief Philip Schnabel said Jan. 17 that "the spirit of glasnost has come over Rocky Hill" since Mayor Donald Unwin and a Republican-controlled Town Council took office in November, and in recognition of the apparent warming trend in relations between himself and local officials, Schnabel has finally bought a home in the town. Schnabel, who has lived in a rented apartment since he was named Police Chief in 1982, has been at odds with the town manager and other officials for nearly three years, ever since he defended a lieutenant's allegations of "pervasive racism" in the town and its Police Department.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Police Chief Isaac Fulwood met with black and Hispanic police officers in mid-January to discuss alleged racism in the Police Department. Black union leader Ronald Hampton said whites in the department are promoted more quickly than blacks, but Hispanic police Det. Richard Espinosa maintained that favoritism and not racism was the reason minorities lagged behind whites in the department.

MARYLAND—Lieut. Col. David B. Mitchell was sworn in Jan. 24 as Police Chief of Prince George's County, Md. Mitchell, an 18-year police veteran, succeeds Michael J. Flaherty, who resigned Dec. 31 after a 24-year law

enforcement career. Flaherty had headed the department since 1983.

Prince George's County Police Cpl. Harry L. Kinikin Jr. died Jan. 13 from complications of stab wounds to the heart he received while making an arrest in October 1986. Kinikin had been in a coma since the incident.

A random drug-testing program that was due to be implemented by the Baltimore Police Department on Feb. 13 was put on hold to allow labor officials to investigate legal questions raised by the local Fraternal Order of Police. FOP officials contend that before the program was approved, it should have been discussed with the union as part of the collective bargaining process, and that the union should have been included in talks on how to implement it. The program calls for seven or eight officers to undergo analysis each day. All officers holding the rank of lieutenant and below would be required to undergo drug testing.

MASSACHUSETTS—North Andover Police Chief Richard Stanley is investigating why off-duty reserve patrolman Robert Hillner stopped an elementary school bus and questioned Atankson Elementary pupils who made faces at him. Furious parents charged that Hillner scared the schoolchildren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—The state had a record number of homicides in 1989, the Attorney General's office reported recently. Last year's total of 34 homicides represented a 30-percent increase over the 26 cases recorded in 1988.

NEW YORK—New York City officials are hearing increasing calls from Transit and Housing police officers for the merger of their agencies with the larger New York City Police Department. Jack Jordan, president of the Housing Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, called for a merger of the 2,100-officer Housing Police force with the NYPD on Jan. 15. And on Feb. 5, more than 600 Transit Police officers staged a raucous demonstration outside Transit Authority headquarters in Brooklyn demanding that their 3,600-officer agency be merged with the NYPD. Mayor David N. Dinkins said that Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown would be studying the long-simmering merger issue and make recommendations to Dinkins about its feasibility.

Drug Enforcement Administration agents seized more than \$2 million in a Manhattan building and five people were arrested Jan. 31 in a drug probe that involved authorities in Chicago, Miami, New York and New Jersey. The arrests ended a one-year investigation that began after DEA's Tampa, Fla., office infiltrated a major cocaine transportation organization in South Florida.

Arthur Shawcross, the Rochester, N.Y., man who is a suspect in the deaths of several prostitutes, was indicted Jan. 23

on charges of murdering 10 women in the two years since he was paroled after serving 15 years for strangling an eight-year-old girl. The bodies of his alleged victims, most of whom were strangled or suffocated, began turning up in March 1988.

Crime in the New York City subway system reached record levels in 1989, according to Transit Police statistics that showed a 49-percent increase in robberies in November alone. More than 1,500 felonies were reported by police during the same month, a 28.5-percent increase over the same period in 1988.

The widows of two Queens, N.Y., detectives killed by a prisoner they were transporting to the Rikers Island correctional facility have filed a \$190-million negligence action against the City of New York, in which they charge that the city failed to provide adequate security in the squad room where the suspect was able to take a gun stored in an open locker. Detectives Richard Guerzon and Keith Williams were shot to death Nov. 13 by Jay (Stoney) Harrison as they drove him to jail, and police officials said a series of procedural mistakes had led to their deaths. [See LEN, Nov. 30, 1989].

The former president of the New York City Transit Police Benevolent Association has joined the office of Brooklyn District Attorney Charles J. Hynes as a special adviser on labor relations and as a police and legislative liaison. William McKechne had headed the union for more than a decade until he was ousted by the membership last year.

New York police officials said that the Jan. 27 shooting death of a 17-year-old Brooklyn boy by a female police officer was probably accidental but the officer may have violated a departmental regulation that prohibits police officers from cocking their weapons. Luis Liranso, 17, was shot in the back by Officer Hyda Hernandez, who reportedly fired the shot after Liranso made a "jerky" motion with his hands as he was being frisked. A rash of 14 shooting deaths by police this year has angered city residents.

Drug dealers are dumping hazardous wastes—including byproducts of chemicals used to process cocaine into crack—in upstate New York, and the wastes pose a threat to the environment, state officials said recently. Assemblyman Maurice D. Hinchey, chairman of the state's Environmental Conservation Committee, said that in recent months police have discovered dozens of 55-gallon drums filled with chemical wastes believed in some cases to have been dumped by haulers with links to organized crime.

PENNSYLVANIA—Southeast Pennsylvania Transit Authority officials have denied a request by the Guardian Angels to allow members of the civilian crime-fighting group to ride Philadelphia trains for free, saying that the group has no official role in reducing transit crime, which has jumped 64 percent since 1988.

RHODE ISLAND—The police union in Westerly said Feb. 7 that it supports the decision by the Town Council to seek a State Police probe of police misconduct. The investigation would focus on whether police tipped off a

local drug dealer about a planned raid.

Three State Police officers equipped with handguns and portable metal detectors have begun security details at district courts in Pawtucket, Warren and Woonsocket. Two judges requested the additional security because of an increase in drug-related cases.

Cranston police will no longer testify against people who contest less serious traffic tickets such as speeding, said Police Chief Kenneth Mancuso, who added that many such charges might be dropped this year. It cost the city \$18,642 for 489 such cases last year, he said.

Southeast

ALABAMA—Selma City Attorney Henry Pitts concluded on Feb. 9 that Police Officer Ronnie Rushing "did not use unreasonable force" when he dragged an attorney up the steps of police headquarters following her arrest in a Feb. 5 scuffle at City Hall. Attorney Rose Sanders had charged that Rushing dragged her up the steps with a billy club hooked between her handcuffs, but the officer claimed he was forced to do so after Sanders went limp and refused to go into custody. Selma Mayor Joe Smitherman said the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and the FBI will investigate Sanders' charges. Rushing has been reassigned to office duty, and protesters camping out at City Hall say they will continue their demonstration until Rushing is suspended.

FLORIDA—A Hispanic Miami police officer was sentenced to seven years in prison on Jan. 24 for the killing of two unarmed black men whose deaths set off rioting in the primarily black Overtown section of the city last year. William Lozano, 30, who will remain free pending the outcome of an appeal of the manslaughter convictions, said he fired in self-defense after a black man on a motorcycle threatened to run him down. The motorcyclist died of a gunshot wound and his passenger died in the resulting crash of the vehicle. Several police officers had testified before Dade County Circuit Court Judge Joseph Fanna to urge him to show leniency toward Lozano.

The Coast Guard is opposing a proposal to build an 18,000-seat amphitheater at Miami's Metrozoo because it could interfere with the war on drugs. Coast Guard officials say the amphitheater would bring traffic congestion and noise to the area where the Coast Guard maintains a command post that is staffed with 400 personnel who monitor drug trafficking operations off the Atlantic coast. The steel amphitheater may also contribute to radio static, the Coast Guard said.

Gil Kerlikowske, the former police chief of Port St. Lucie, was sworn in as chief of the Fort Pierce Police Department on Jan. 29. Kerlikowske, 40, succeeded Ronnie Parker, who died in September. Capt. Brian Reuther will serve as acting chief of the Port St. Lucie Police Department until a successor to Kerlikowske is found. Kerlikowske is credited with turning around the once-troubled

Port St. Lucie agency.

GEORGIA—An indictment unsealed in Atlanta in mid-February charged seven people in a bizarre plot to gain the release of a Tennessee cocaine dealer now serving a prison sentence. According to the indictment, the seven conspired to blow up a nuclear power plant, an airport, power transmitters, a dam and a U.S. Navy ship. The bombings were to be blamed on a Latin American terrorist "dupe" who was to have been apprehended on the basis of information supplied by the drug dealer, Jerry LeQuire of Marysville, Tenn.

Griffin Police Officer David Leon Bridges, 24, was charged Jan. 24 with selling cocaine, bribery and making death threats after a month-long probe by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Randolph County commissioners say they will appeal a ruling by a Superior Court judge that they acted in bad faith and abused their budget authority by cutting funding for sheriff's deputies. Sheriff Gary Wilson said the \$11,000 cut would have caused one of his five deputies to lose his job.

Atlanta Mayor Maynard H. Jackson said he will consider licensing beggars who panhandle on downtown streets as part of an effort to deal with the city's homelessness problem. Jackson has reportedly scrapped plans to use police sweeps to keep the homeless out of Atlanta's downtown business district.

LOUISIANA—A Lafayette jury convicted four men Jan. 15 on charges of being part of a major drug smuggling operation, but 16 other defendants were acquitted. The defendants, many of them boat captains and truck drivers, had been charged with conspiracy to import and distribute illegal drugs. Federal prosecutors said they had smuggled thousands of pounds of marijuana into North Carolina and Louisiana during 1982 and 1983. The investigation that led to the trial also resulted in the 1988 indictment of Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega on drug charges.

MISSISSIPPI—Gulfport police uncovered weapons, explosives, survival equipment and more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition during a Jan. 24 search of the apartment of an unidentified man found walking on a street armed with a semiautomatic rifle.

VIRGINIA—A state report said that Virginia's instant background check on those seeking to purchase firearms is working better than gun dealers initially thought it would. Nearly 11,000 gun purchases have been approved since the program began Nov. 1, while 130 were rejected because the buyer had a criminal record. The program requires gun dealers to make a toll-free call to State Police to determine whether potential buyers have criminal records. The average wait for a background check and purchase approval was about 90 seconds, the report said.

A Middleburg police officer was acquitted Feb. 12 of recklessly using a firearm when he shot at a car driven by a suspected drunken driver. Police Officer Robert D. Patton had stepped out in front of the car on Sept. 25 and shot out the left front tire after Hakeem Bilal refused to stop. Judge Jud Fischel said that Patton made the best choice

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975

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Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Associate Publisher. ISSN 0364-1724

available to stop the car and added he was "flabbergasted" that Loudon County Commonwealth attorneys did not file attempted murder charges against Bilal Patton was fired from his job shortly after the incident.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — "Outrageous" is the term used by the head of the Illinois Civil Liberties Union to describe the random drug testing program instituted at a Roman Catholic elementary school in Chicago — said to be the first such program ever in a U.S. elementary school. The first of 25 St. Sabina Academy students were chosen at random and taken by their parents on Jan. 17 to Little Company of Mary Hospital for the urine test. School principal Mary Bond said that those children who test positive for drug use will receive counseling, but Jay Miller, executive director of the ACLU, called the plan "a terrible overreaction." Miller said that the group could not challenge the program since it was adopted by a private school.

KENTUCKY — Covington officials say they'll bill ABC-TV for the time spent by nine detectives, 12 police officers and others who investigated the crew of the network's newsmagazine "PrimeTime Live." Reporters for the program who were putting together a segment on money laundering apparently aroused police suspicions by making large cash deposits in local banks.

OHIO — Police in Kirtland, about 30 miles east of Cleveland, had suspicions about the religious commune that was home to six families and whose members wore military fatigues, engaged in paramilitary exercises and kept a shed full of weapons. But Police Chief Dennis Yarbrough said that while his officers "did everything we could to come up with probable cause of criminal activity," no arrests were made because "no law had been broken." Laws were broken, however, as police discovered early last month when they dug up the bodies of five members of a family who followed the teachings of Jeffrey Lundgren, a self-described prophet and "father" of the commune. Lundgren, his wife and son were extradited from San Diego to Ohio late last month to face charges that they killed the Avery family last April and buried their bodies in a barn. Ten other commune members also face charges.

A Cincinnati judge assessed \$210,000 in punitive damages against two men who failed to convince a jury that the Cincinnati Bell telephone company had ordered them to perform hundreds of illegal wiretaps from the early 1970's to 1984. Hamilton County Common Pleas Court Judge Fred J. Cartolano ordered the damages Feb. 12 against Leonard Gates and Robert Draise, former Bell employees who said they had wiretapped more 1,200 phones on orders from Cincinnati police and two Bell security supervisors. Police officers testified that the two men did carry out about a dozen illegal wiretaps in the early 1970's but Bell supervisors were not involved nor did the company know of the pair's activities. A jury found that

Gates and Draise had defamed the telephone company and its supervisors with their wiretap claims.

MICHIGAN — The 442 residents of Otter Lake will be protected by police in neighboring agencies until village officials move to replace the ousted police chief and 11 unpaid reserve officers. The Otter Lake Village Council took the action after one reserve officer wrongly accused a store worker of burglary.

The Detroit City Council ordered the Police Department to sell its police jet late last month and gave the agency 30 days to do so. Citing the city's \$81-million deficit, the council said the \$237,000 annual maintenance cost for the jet was prohibitive. The jet made about six to eight flights each month to transport prisoners, witnesses and city officials.

WISCONSIN — Eau Claire Police Chief Dave Malone has ordered a mandatory drug-testing program for officers that will take effect in March or April. He said police officers should undergo the tests as an example to the community.

A car crash involving Beloit Police Chief Christopher Ebert, who was chasing a fleeing suspect at the time, may wind up costing the city nearly \$8,000. The crash was Ebert's fault, according to State Police investigators, who issued a citation. Ebert's squad car sustained about \$2,700 in damages; the other car sustained nearly \$5,000 in damages.

Plains States

IOWA — Undercover agents needed nearly twice as much money last year than was available to allow them to buy drugs and pay informants in drug enforcement operations, said Meloye Wilbur, a state Department of Public Safety official who administers the undercover fund. Wilbur told legislators late last month that state and local agents requested \$480,000 last year but only \$278,000 was available. Gov. Terry Branstad said he wants to increase the fund to \$400,000.

An eight-year veteran officer of the Clive Police Department is appealing his dismissal over accusations that he slapped a drunken woman who spat on him and attempted to kick out the windows of his patrol car last Dec. 13. Dennis Diddy was fired Dec. 19 by Police Chief Dean Dymond on grounds of misconduct and violating department rules. The town's Civil Service Commission began hearing Diddy's appeal Jan. 31 when two officers, one from Clive and another from nearby Windsor Heights, testified they did not see Diddy strike the woman, who was charged with domestic abuse.

The Duquesne County Sheriff's Department reported late last month that aluminum thieves have dismantled three county bridges since November, stealing guard rails and support beams made from the expensive, high-grade metal. Most recently, thieves stole 12 supports from a bridge on Jan. 26. A Duquesne man was charged with pos-

session of stolen property in connection with the incidents.

MISSOURI — St. Louis police began offering stickers to motorists to apply to their cars that indicate the car is not normally driven between the hours of 1 and 5 A.M. As part of the "Combat Auto Theft" (CAT) program, which begins Feb. 15, police will stop cars with the stickers if they are found on the roads during those hours.

NORTH DAKOTA — Ex-Walsh County Sheriff Joey Pederson will spend one year in jail for taking county funds. Pederson, citing health and financial problems, admitted taking \$1,600, but a county audit showed that \$61,000 was missing.



COLORADO — A Denver man was critically wounded after he fired from his bed at members of a SWAT team executing a search warrant at his home on Jan. 24. Police said they found half an ounce of cocaine, money and two guns in the home of Jesus Gandara, 26.

NEW MEXICO — Rex, the drug-sniffing dog used by Border Patrol agents stationed in Alamogordo, has lymphatic cancer and may have to be destroyed, officials said. The four-year-old dog is a veteran of 102 seizures and by Jan. 26 had sniffed out \$2 million in drugs.

TEXAS — State drug enforcement drug agents found 130 pounds of methamphetamine in a storage building in San Antonio in what police say may be the biggest seizure ever of the illegal drug. The street value of the "crank" was estimated at \$5.7 million, said Sumner Bowen, supervisor of the Alamo Area Narcotics Task Force. A man and a woman, both from San Antonio, were arrested in connection with the seizure.

Three of the anticipated 25 armed officers who are to patrol the Dallas Area Rapid Transit system began work late last month in response to a rash of assaults on drivers and passengers.

UTAH — The Utah Association of Prosecutors has endorsed a state Senate bill that would increase penalties for gang-related crimes. The proposal, if passed, would cost counties up to \$7,200 per inmate in added jail time.



CALIFORNIA — The American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers held its Third International Training Seminar in San Diego on Jan. 9-13 in what was billed as the largest international gathering of law enforcement trainers ever held in the United States. Over 368 trainers representing 41 states, as well as some from Australia, Canada, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the United Arab Emirates, were in attendance.

San Francisco Police Chief Frank Jordan announced early this month that he will put new controls on the Police Department's intelligence unit after a second public hearing denounced the unit for keeping files on politically active groups.

Campbell police will be the first in the Bay Area to use photo radar to catch speeders, beginning in May. Computer-linked cameras will take photos of speeders, who will receive citations in the mail.

Religious and community leaders in Richmond staged vigils near the scenes of drive-by shootings that left a teenage girl dead and six others wounded during one week in mid-January. Two people have been arrested in connection with the shootings, while another suspect is still at large.

Black teen-agers who use crack cocaine often trade sex or money even though they worry about catching AIDS and know they are increasing their risk of other sexually transmitted diseases, say researchers who questioned 222 admitted crack users ages 13 to 19 in San Francisco and Oakland. Three-fourths of those surveyed said they engaged in risky sexual practices, and the researchers suggested that efforts to distribute condoms should be widened in neighborhoods where crack use is rampant.

Five more men, including a former head of the Mexican equivalent to the FBI and the ex-chief of Interpol's Mexico branch, were indicted in Los Angeles on Jan. 31 on charges of participating in the 1985 abduction and torture-slaying of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena-Salazar. The indictments of Man-

uel Ibarra-Herrera, ex-head of the Mexican Federal Judicial Police, Miguel Aldana-Ibarra, former Mexican Interpol chief, and three others bring to 19 the number of people charged in the killing. Five are serving prison terms, three are in jail awaiting trial, and the rest are fugitives.

A San Bernardino police officer died Feb. 10 after he and a suspect were struck by a car as they struggled in the street. Officer Robert Shultis, 34, died after being hit by a car driven by an 18-year-old woman who also struck the unidentified suspect. Shultis was struggling with the suspect when the car struck him, leading to the struggle in the street. Shultis had been on the San Bernardino force five years.

IDAHO — More than 75 local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies have been linked to the state's Law Enforcement Telecommunications System that will give them access to criminal justice information on a 24-hour basis.

NEVADA — Washoe County crime labs will begin DNA testing in criminal cases this summer in the first such program in Nevada, officials announced recently.

WASHINGTON — On Feb. 12, the state Senate passed by a narrow margin a measure allowing sex offenders to choose castration in exchange for reducing their sentences by as much as 75 percent. The bill, approved by a vote of 25-23, was sent to the House, which is not expected to take action on it before next year. Sponsors said studies showed that castration reduces the recidivism rate of sex offenders by 75 percent.

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People and Places

Over and out

Long-time New Jersey State Police Superintendent Col. Clinton L. Pagano was replaced by his former top deputy on Feb. 5, and the man who eased Pagano out, Gov. James Florio, moved him over to the state Division of Motor Vehicles, where he will lead a crackdown on the estimated 400,000 uninsured Garden State motorists.

Pagano, who has headed the State Police for 14 years and was popular among state troopers, was replaced by 61-year-old Col. Justin J. Dintino, a 38-year veteran of the State Police who has also served as chief of the Organized Crime and Intelligence Bureau of the State Commission of Investigation, a separate investigative agency. Dintino was deputy superintendent of the State Police from 1983 to 1985.

Florio said that Pagano had requested the change, but according to



Pagano

the New York Times, state officials said that the recently inaugurated Governor was not happy with Pagano's management style. Pagano had often clashed with the Attorney General's office over the control of investigations, and in the past year, accusations of civil rights abuses have been leveled against the 2,700-officer agency.

"After 14 years on the front line, he has agreed to a new challenge," Florio said of Pagano. "I am always convinced we can do better, even when we are doing an excellent job."

The Times said Pagano had hoped to continue as superintendent under Florio. He was not present when Florio announced the administrative changes.

Prosecutors in the state Attorney General's office said that state police often failed to share information on investigations or to assist prosecutors assigned to try cases. In the past year, nine state troopers who patrol the New Jersey Turnpike have been indicted for official misconduct. Charges included spiking a suspect's urine sample with cocaine and attempting to cover up the beating of a motorist by State Police officers. Civil liberties groups have charged that troopers violated the civil rights of minorities by stopping disproportionate numbers of black motorists on the turnpike to search their cars for drugs. Troopers have also been accused by gay rights groups of entrapment in a campaign to crackdown on "public lewdness" in a turnpike rest area men's room that State Police officials said was frequented by homosexuals.

Best man for the job is a woman

Houston's new police chief, Elizabeth M. Watson, is only the second woman to head a big-city police agency and the first ever to head a police department in a city with a population of over 1 million, but in a LEN interview, the 17-year Houston police veteran said she has been too busy to give much thought to the significance of it all.

The 40-year-old former deputy chief was nominated by Mayor Kathy Whitmire on Jan. 19 to replace Lee P. Brown, who left the 3,900-officer department to take command of the New York City Police Department. The Houston City Council approved her nomination on Feb. 7 and she was sworn in that day.

Only one other woman has served as head of a major-city police agency in the United States. Penny Harrington was named chief of the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau in 1985 and served for 17 months before resigning under fire.

Watson's selection has generated a lot of positive publicity for the Houston department, which had been suffering from nationwide press scrutiny as a result of a rash of police shootings of civilians. Dr. Susan Martin, a researcher for the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C., called Watson's selection "a major event."

"This is like the first woman in Congress, the first woman in the state legislature or the first woman C.E.O. of a Fortune 500 company," Martin told the New York Times.

But Watson has not had time to bask in the attention nor has she given much thought to all of the hullabaloo over her selection.

"I guess I have been so busy that I haven't stopped to think about it from an external or objective stand-



Watson

point, and what it looks like from the rest of the country," Watson told LEN. "I have been working incredibly hard and I'm really optimistic that we can do some great things here."

Watson has been instrumental in helping to carry out the community-policing concepts implemented under Chief Brown, and since 1987, has directed the city's Westside Command Station, the first of five stations planned by Brown to put neighborhood-oriented policing into practice. She said that maintaining the department's progress in neighborhood-oriented policing will remain one of her top priorities, and that she hopes to expand the concept citywide during her tenure.

"The advantages are that community-based policing is a team effort, and we have more resources collectively than the police department has individually. We also have more pieces of

information, more intelligence capabilities, when people pull together in the same direction toward a common goal," she said.

Watson takes over the department at a time when it is still reeling from two fatal police shootings of civilians late last year that inflamed community tensions. In one of his last acts as chief, Brown fired four officers involved, one of whom has since been indicted for murder. While the department is eager to put those incidents behind it, Watson said, they have contributed to an "unsentimental atmosphere that... continues to be a concern of mine."

Watson said that the citizens of Houston still have faith in the department and she believes the recent controversies, while serious, did not constitute "a devastating blow" to citizen and officer morale.

One issue that has affected the morale of Houston police officers in recent years, however, is that of salaries. Just last year officers received their first pay raise since 1986, and the issue will continue to be a contentious one that will be "demanding a lot of my time and attention," said Watson. The department's manpower level, now more than 400 officers below an authorized strength of 4,311, will also be a high priority for Watson.

The new Chief plans to move ahead with some programs set into motion by Brown in his last few months in office. Of particular concern was a rise in domestic violence cases, several of which resulted in homicides, and to which Brown reacted by increasing staff in a special domestic violence unit and providing special training to officers to deal with domestic violence situations. Those initiatives will continue, Watson said.

No new major policy directives have yet been issued by Watson, but a com-

mand retreat is scheduled for early March, at which time police officials will be "discussing collectively what the direction of the department is, what the critical issues are, and developing a plan to address them."

For now, Watson is trying to adapt to the added pressures of her new appointment and she said she is finding that there is "too little time, and too many issues and people that demand some of that time. There's just no real way for me to deal with all of the people and all of the issues who legitimately need my attention. Trying to set a balance and move quickly on issues is very difficult for me."

Rank-and-file reaction to Watson's appointment has been "very positive, uniformly positive," the Chief said, adding, "That has surprised me a little." Watson, who was Houston's first female police captain before being appointed deputy chief in 1987, is a college graduate with a degree in psychology. She comes from a family of police officers that dates back at least to her grandfather. Her sister, Virginia Quinn, is the first female captain of the Harris County, Tex., Sheriff's Department. Her husband, Robert, is a sergeant in the Houston Police Department's Traffic Division.

"He has been very supportive," said Watson of her husband. "He encouraged me to accept the position if offered and he hasn't voiced any regret. He's helped me a lot."

Asked what her appointment signifies for women in policing, Watson said "I hope that it serves to break down any barriers and perhaps change some stereotypes about the suitability of women in policing. And I hope that it energizes women to get involved because it is truly a challenging and fascinating career."

25 is enough

Robert M. Stutman, the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York office, confirmed on Feb. 1 that he would leave his post of four years at the end of the month to run a Manhattan consulting firm specializing in corporate drug policy, a career move he called "the worst-kept secret in law enforcement."

Stutman will be replaced by Robert A. Bryden, who is the director of the DEA's national training academy in Quantico, Va.

Stutman said he had been suffering from "burnout" as a result of his 25-year career as a drug agent.

"Twenty-five years is long enough," he said at a news conference where he announced his plans. "We have early retirement for a reason: The stress level is pretty high."

Stutman's tenure as Special Agent in Charge of DEA's New York office was marked by the proliferation of crack cocaine on city streets, and he did not offer a rosy forecast of future efforts to fight drug trafficking and abuse.

"No matter what we do, we will never stop drug availability," he said

"We can help, but we can't solve the problem."

Stutman added that a shortage of DEA agents — only 350 of the DEA's 2,900 agents nationwide are assigned to the New York office, which also covers Long Island and Westchester County — continues to impede drug enforcement efforts.

"There are more musicians in military bands than there are [agents] in the DEA," said Stutman, who added that he measured the success of his tenure in New York "by what we were able to do with manpower and resources available."

The low point of his career, he said, was last year's killing of Agent Everett Hatcher. His alleged killer, Costabile (Gus) Farace, a paroled murderer said to be a low-level organized crime operator and drug dealer, met his end last fall in what authorities believe was a mob-ordered hit. Stutman's last day with the DEA will be Feb. 28, the anniversary of Hatcher's death.

Stutman is credited with raising the visibility of the New York office. [See LEN interview, July 15, 1989.] He often held press conferences in which drugs and guns seized by DEA agents were displayed, routinely appeared on news programs to offer his views on anti-drug policies, and made public the numerous threats on his life. Stutman

will continue to offer his expertise on drug-related issues as a consultant to CBS News, a job he will begin in March. He said he also will be working on a book about his career as a drug agent.

Bryden has been director of the DEA's national training program since 1986, and previously was the head of the agency's New Orleans field office. He was said to be instrumental in getting more firepower for DEA agents, who now use 9-mm. pistols and shoulder-carried submachine guns.

Bryden called the New York assignment "the job everyone aspires to and fears the most. The work is bigger, the cases are bigger. But I'll be on top of the job, the job won't be on top of me."

A judge's appeal

New York Mayor David N. Dinkins on Jan. 31 chose a senior appellate judge to fill the newly created position of deputy mayor for public safety. Judge Milton Mollen, who was named to the \$112,000-a-year post, will be responsible for improving coordination and cooperation between the city's criminal justice agencies, which, the Mayor

said, "don't always work together as smoothly as they might."

As deputy mayor for public safety, Mollen takes on the duties previously performed by the city's criminal justice coordinator.

Dinkins said he upgraded the position to the level of deputy mayor because of the complexity and scope of the city's drug and crime problems, and to give it the credibility needed to deal with local criminal justice officials.

Mollen, 70, will have no direct authority over any city agency, but said he would try to cut down on what he called "finger-pointing" caused by jurisdictional disputes. He will begin his new duties in early March, when he will retire from the bench.

His selection was favorably greeted by local criminal justice officials. John J. Puklemba, the state's Director of Criminal Justice, said that Mollen was an "excellent judge" who is "very familiar with the entire criminal justice system outside of New York City." Thomas A. Repetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission of New York, called the appointment of Mollen a "coup" for the Dinkins Administration.

"Really, a lot of people, when the name came up, were stunned they could get someone of the high standing of Milton Mollen," said Repetto.

Top Dade cop sees drug scandal end

Honest cops credited with preventing further corruption

Metro-Dade, Fla., Police Director Fred Taylor expects no more of his officers to be implicated in a drug scandal that has already resulted in the indictment of five veteran Metro-Dade police officers and two others on Federal charges of racketeering and narcotics distribution charges, and he credited the resolve of the "good officers" on the force with preventing the accused from carrying out even more crimes.

A Federal grand jury in Miami returned a nine-count indictment against three Metro-Dade police officers and two others on Jan. 23, charging them with "conspiracy to engage in a pattern of racketeering activities, several conspiracies to distribute marijuana and cocaine, and the actual possession of marijuana and cocaine with intent to distribute." The indictments came as a result of a joint investigation by the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the office of U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. The U.S. Attorney, Dexter Lehtinen, commended the Metro-Dade Police Department for its cooperation during the investigation.

A separate indictment charged two other Metro-Dade officers with attempted distribution of cocaine.

Veterans All

Charged in the first indictment were: Roberto Gonzalez, an 18-year veteran who was in charge of the Metro-Dade P.D.'s Central Operations Region; his brother, Jose C. Gonzalez, a Metro-Dade detective who joined the agency in 1974 and served in the Organized Crime Bureau during the time relevant to the indictment; Mario Beovides, a

detective with the General Investigations Unit during the time of the alleged crimes; and Ernesto Sanchoyeto, a former Metro-Dade police officer who is currently serving a 17-1/2-year sentence at the Federal Correctional Institution in Atlanta for a 1989 narcotics conviction.

The second indictment charged Metro-Dade police officer Edward Orrett with two counts of conspiracy with intent to distribute cocaine. His brother, Charles Orrett, a uniformed officer and detective with the Metro-Dade Police Department since 1974, was charged with an attempt to "possess with intent to distribute" five kilograms of cocaine.

All of the Metro-Dade officers named in the indictments have been suspended from the force.

Three other men, including Jorge Luis Fonte, a former Broward County sheriff's deputy and a former narcotics agent with the Nevada State Police, were also charged in the indictment, which alleges that the defendants robbed drug dealers of approximately 2,000 pounds of marijuana, 50 kilograms of cocaine and over \$1 million in cash in separate incidents occurring between 1981 and 1987.

Deals Made, Pleas Entered

Roberto and Jose Gonzalez and Beovides pleaded not guilty to the charges at their Jan. 24 arraignment. But Taylor told LEN that three of the defendants "have made deals and pleaded guilty, and two might be scheduled for trial, but we don't know whether they're going to enter a plea yet or not." Taylor said that trials, if they occur,

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Data access goes mobile in Baltimore County cruisers

More than 206 Baltimore County, Md., patrol cars have been equipped with keyboard data terminals (KDT's) that will give police officers instant access to criminal information from the Maryland Integrated Law Enforcement System (MILES) and from the state Motor Vehicle Administration's computer that stores drivers' licenses.

The computers — KDT 480 models manufactured by Motorola — are part of a \$31-million upgrade of the communications system used by Baltimore County's police and fire agencies and its 911 emergency system. All of the patrol car computers will be operational by April 2, said Sgt. John Aksonitus of the Police Department's technical services unit.

"We compare our old system to an applesauce can and a string. Our new system is like going to an F-18 [fighter plane]," Aksonitus told LEN.

Patrol officers using the system will have immediate access to MILES data banks, which are similar to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Eventually, the new system will have the capability to interface with NCIC, but that is still a couple of years away, Aksonitus said.

The KDT's are small, swivel-topped devices, less than half the size of standard desktop personal computers, with a comparable keyboard and a small monitor. The unit can easily be placed on the transmission hump between the bucket seats of Baltimore County's patrol cars.

Police officers making traffic stops will be able to enter the license plate number of the vehicle and the computer will provide information on whether the vehicle is stolen or the driver is wanted by authorities in connection with criminal activities in other locations of the state. Calls for service will

also be dispatched over KDT's. Officers will indicate that a response to a call has been made and completed by entering a series of commands over the computer, said Aksonitus, who stressed that more serious calls will come over radios with back-up information provided by the computers. The "backbone" of the system is the STX portable radio that will be carried by each officer to communicate with dispatchers, he said.

Baltimore County officials decided in 1985 to replace the low-band communications system used by county public safety agencies. Aksonitus characterized the old system as "just awful," and added that it sometimes

picked up a lot of "out-of-state skip" including transmissions from taxi companies as far away as Mexico. Two precincts might have to share the same voice channel, which often led to confusion.

"You could literally have an emergency situation and nobody would know about it," Aksonitus said of the old system. The STX radios are equipped with emergency buttons and will allow clear voice channels, he added.

"It's light years ahead of what we have now. It's a sophisticated system...but it's not that complicated where no one should have a problem using it. Voice traffic will be minimal on slow nights," Aksonitus said.

Philadelphia to appeal bias award to female cop

The City of Philadelphia filed motions Feb. 8 to appeal the \$2.44 million in damages awarded by a Federal jury to the Police Department's first female homicide detective and to four officers who supported her sex-discrimination lawsuit against the city.

The motions, submitted to Judge Robert S. Gawthrop 3d, request an appeal of the verdict on the grounds of insufficient evidence and ask for a "judgment notwithstanding the verdict, and/or a new trial," said deputy city solicitor Richard G. Freeman.

"Quite simply, even if there is liability, the money awards are too high," Freeman told LEN. "But before that, we're contesting the fundamental liability issues."

Det. Carol Keenan, 38, alleged that she was discriminated against by her male supervisors, and that police officials failed to take proper action on her

formal complaint. Keenan also alleged that she was transferred out of the homicide unit in retaliation for the complaint, as were four other officers who supported her. Named as defendants in the suit were former Police Commissioner Kevin Tucker, Chief Inspector James Gallagher, Insp. Roy Stoner and Capt. Robert Grosso.

Keenan, who is currently working in the South Detective Division, alleged that she was the victim of a pattern of sex discrimination while working in the Homicide Unit under Grosso's command from 1986 to 1987. She charged that in one incident she was not allowed to transfer a prisoner and that Grosso then paired her male partner with another male officer to carry out the task because "it was no job for a woman," according to Freeman.

"That was the only incident of out-

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A white cloak of respectability:

Fla. cops snub KKK anti-drug campaign

The Ku Klux Klan has offered the eyes and ears of its members to aid drug-fighting efforts in Florida as part of a campaign called "Krush Krack Kocaine," but law enforcement agencies in Central Florida, where the effort was launched about four months ago, have apparently declined the assistance of the white supremacist organization.

"We have not been contacted at all [by the Klan]," said Lynn Breidenbach, a spokeswoman for the Polk County Sheriff's Department, headquartered in Bartow. Breidenbach declined further comment on the Klan's proposal.

Lieut. Jim Chapman, a spokesman for the Lakeland Police Department, said that while the agency might investigate drug tips offered by local Klansmen, "We declined their assistance."

The "Krush Krack Kocaine" campaign was coordinated by Klan organizer George Kirkland of Lakeland. He said local Klan members drive through drug-infested neighborhoods, pinpoint the locations of drug operations, and then phone the tips into police. But the effort has been stymied, he said, by protests from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who he claimed threatened violence if Klan members were caught carrying out surveillance in predominantly black neighborhoods.

"I guess they think that we're going to wear white robes and carry burning crosses down the middle of the street, but that's not the way we do it. We just ride up and down the street and wait for them to come up and offer us [drugs]," Kirkland told LEN.

Kirkland said that other residents of Lakeland have expressed interest in the KKK's drug-fighting efforts, but are hesitant to get involved because they don't want to be linked with the Klan. Some have contacted the Klan with information on drug dealing in their neighborhoods, he added.

"They don't have to join [the Klan] to get involved," said Kirkland.

Kirkland said he had a special interest in getting involved in the fight against drugs because his son has spent time in prison on narcotics charges.

But Kirkland has directed the eight local Klansmen involved in the effort to "lay off and leave it alone" because of the controversy raised by the campaign.

"A riot gets started, the first ones they're going to blame it on is us," he said.

Klan Effort Is Nothing New

Efforts by LEN to reach local NAACP officials were unsuccessful, but Sara Bullard, the research director for the Southern Poverty Law Center's Klanwatch Project in Montgomery,

Ala., said the Klan's latest foray into a social issue is nothing new.

"It's not unusual for the Klan to take on issues that they feel would get them more widespread support than they would otherwise have," she told LEN. "From the earliest days they have been involved in different kinds of social issues. So it's not something that's totally out of the blue. On the other hand, it rarely works either. It's hard to get around the fact that their main reason for being is white supremacy and hatred. So they don't fool many people by trying to appear mainstream."

In the Northeast, stickers have appeared on park benches and light poles

that warn "Drug dealers beware. The Klan is watching." A Shelton, Ct., address appears on the lower portion of the stickers. Shelton, according to Klanwatch, is the base of a Connecticut Klan chapter, the Invisible Empire of Knights of KKK.

Thom Robb, the national director of the Knights of the KKK, said Klansmen are not doing anything "illegal or unlawful" in their campaign against drugs, "but they are prepared to channel information to the proper authorities and let the authorities handle any actions that need to be done."

Robb told LEN that while the Klan views the current Federal campaign

against drugs as "hysteria — a ploy to bring about further anti-gun legislation and control over people," it also sees the drug crisis as "mainly a black problem."

"To be quite honest, if the niggers want to burn their brains out on drugs, that's up to them. I don't really care," he said. "We are opposed to the fact that many times they put [drugs] in the white community. We're opposed to white people putting drugs in our communities for that matter. It doesn't matter to us what race is doing it. We're opposed to the fact that drugs themselves are being used to destroy our people."

Klansman to fight ouster as cop

A former Newfields, N.H., police officer who was fired in December for insubordination said he will challenge the decision by the hamlet's Board of Selectmen in a lawsuit in which he will charge that his dismissal came about because of his involvement with the Ku Klux Klan.

According to Betsy Coes, chairwoman of the Board of Selectmen, Tom Herman was fired because of concerns for the safety of other po-

lice officers in the wake of several death threats made against Herman after his affiliation with the KKK was made public by local newspapers.

Herman's KKK involvement "indirectly" affected the decision, Coes told LEN, but "it wasn't the Klan per se, it was the public's feelings about the Klan. We had residents in town who would hesitate or refuse to call police if they suspected that Tom Herman was on duty. Other officers in the department

were very upset and felt that their department had lost quite a bit of its reputation having such a person in the department," she said.

The board, which has control over police personnel matters, took up the matter of Herman's continued employment by the Police Department with most of the selectmen believing that in view of the death threats — described by Coes as "very credible

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New day nears for Federal pay scales

By Ordway P. Burden

A good case can be made for improving the pay and benefits of all cops, given the high expectations citizens have of them, but if any law enforcement people are underpaid, it's Federal agents. Recommendations to do something about that will go to Congress and the President shortly.

The recommendations will come from the National Advisory Commission on Law Enforcement, which was established as a byproduct of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. The 23-member commission has labored mightily since the fall of 1988 Congress probably will be sympathetic to the recommendations, but the Office of Management and Budget may resist the price tag of implementing them — \$150 million to \$225 million a year.

The chief problem with compensation of Federal law enforcement personnel is that it has not kept pace with the pay of state and local law enforcers. An entry-level agent with a college degree may have a salary as low as \$15,738 in such agencies as the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or the Customs Service. By contrast, rookie officers in state and local agencies

average \$24,357, and in some big-city police departments they start at around \$30,000. In New York City, even meter maids and toll collectors have fatter paychecks than junior Federal agents.

The commission is recommending that Federal agents should earn salaries equivalent to the average of their counterparts in state and local agencies. If that recommendation is adopted, rookie Federal officers would get about \$5,000 more a year than they do now, and experienced agents would also get raises.

In addition, the commission recommends pay differentials for agents working in cities where the cost of living is high, and in some cases, lump-sum payments for housing. The package also calls for improved pension benefits for Federal officers.

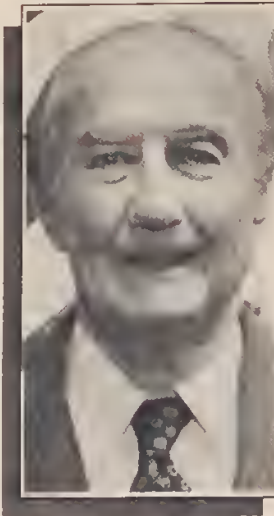
About 56,000 employees of 34 Federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities will benefit if the commission's proposals are accepted. Approval would also end a serious recruiting and retention problem and greatly improve morale among Federal law enforcers. One of the commission's members, Ernest Alexander, said: "We're finally looking at the down-trodden Federal officer, trying to give

him a boost and get things back on track. But if the Congress and the Administration don't agree to fund it, this commission's effort is an exercise in futility."

Alexander, who is president of the Federal Criminal Investigators Association, said the commission did not approve everything the FCIA and other law enforcement groups wanted. It did not, for example, recommend ending the practice of continuing to deduct 7.5 percent of an agent's salary toward his retirement if he works past the 20-year service minimum for a pension. But, Alexander said, "My bottom-line feeling is that the commission is doing a fairly good job of addressing the needs of the law enforcement community on the Federal level."

Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) discussed his tough anti-crime proposals at a meeting of the National Law Enforcement Council in December. The NLEC, which this writer chairs, is a coalition of 15 major law enforcement associations.

Thurmond's proposals are embodied in his Violent Crime Control and Criminal Reform Act, which he introduced in November. In summary, the bill would:



Senator Strom Thurmond

¶ Establish procedures for implementing the death penalty in Federal courts for treason, espionage, murder, and certain other crimes resulting in death. It would also authorize the death penalty for certain attempts to kill the President, murder by a Federal prisoner

who is serving a life sentence, hostage-taking where death results, murder for hire or in aid to racketeering, and genocide.

¶ Minimize chances for Federal courts to overturn state court rulings when a death row prisoner makes repeated appeals of his sentence.

¶ Modify the exclusionary rule by which evidence can be excluded from a trial if it was obtained illegally. The bill would make the evidence admissible if the arresting officer acted in good faith.

¶ Provide a mandatory sentence of 10 years if a semiautomatic weapon was used in a crime of violence or a drug offense. It would also enhance penalties for firearms-related offenses.

¶ Provide for mandatory drug testing of released prisoners if their crimes were related to drugs or firearms.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07075. Seymour F. Malkin, executive director of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Digging & delving:

Cognitive approach aids interviewers

Continued from Page 1

asking fewer short-answer questions and more open-ended ones, allowing more time for the witness to answer; avoiding interruptions as the witness gives details, and encouraging the witness to report all details, no matter how trivial.

"One of the goals of the interview is to get the person to describe the contents of memory without having to ask a lot of questions. Everything that he's seen is probably still stored in memory somewhere. It's just a matter of figuring out how to get the witness to achieve that information," Fisher said.

Different Folks, Different Strokes

Interviewers using the cognitive

technique will attempt to "trick [victims and witnesses] into trying to remember — to gear the interview toward that crack in the mental record," said Fisher. To do so might mean abandoning the use of a checklist while interviewing, said Fisher, who noted that police officers often ask questions in the order that information is requested on police reports. That presents a problem because the witness may not have the information stored in the same order as the questions are being asked.

"So asking everybody the same questions in the same order is not going to be very effective, although typically, that's what police officers do," said Fisher. Each victim or witness being questioned stores information in unique

ways, and Fisher said that a good interviewer will "ask different witnesses different questions in different orders so that [he] doesn't impose too much structure."

"The interviewer really should be following the lead of the witness as opposed to asking lots of questions, which forces the victim to follow the lead of the interviewer," he added.

Five Steps to Better Recall

The interview itself is divided into five segments. In an introduction stage, the study said, the interviewer attempts to establish rapport with the subject and to "convey to the witness the appropriate psychological principles of memory." Then the interviewer will encour-

age the witness to give an uninterrupted narrative of the crime scene, which serves more as a planning stage that allows the interviewer to plan the course of the rest of the interview. The interviewer then guides the witness through the various mental representations of the event in the information-gathering stage, all the while probing each mental picture for more detail. Then the interviewer reviews his findings, allowing a chance to check the accuracy of his notes and perhaps to acquire more details from the witness.

In a 1987 critique of police interview techniques, Fisher, Geiselman and David S. Raymond listed several other guidelines that could help police interviewers to elicit more information from victims and witnesses. These guidelines served as cornerstones to the technique that was taught to Metro-Dade detectives in the field study. It advised interviewers, as they listen to descriptions, to try to infer the mental picture the witness is relating and pose a follow-up question relating to that image, thereby lessening the interviewer's reliance on previously acquired knowledge about the crime. Interviewers were also urged to conduct the interview in a secluded, quiet place free of distractions, and make an attempt to establish a personal rapport with the subject to reduce anxiety. They should urge victims and witnesses to speak slowly, and to aid this process by asking questions slowly. They should avoid formal or flowery language in their questions and instead use the simplest language possible. Interviewers should follow up on any subjective or interpretive comments made by their subjects, but avoid interrupting as the witness relates information. Interviewers themselves should avoid making negative or judgmental comments to the witness.

While the Metro-Dade Police Department has not yet implemented for-

mal, department-wide training in the use of cognitive interviewing techniques, John Farrell, chief of headquarters-Detective Division, said that some homicide and sex-crimes investigators are using it. Farrell, who supervises some of the robbery detectives who took part in the field test, would like to see it taught to officers during recruit and in-service training. The time demands of such training appear to be modest: Detectives participating in the field study attended four one-hour sessions.

Improved Bread and Butter

"Our bread and butter is getting information — and getting quality information," Farrell told LEN. "This [technique] needs to be assimilated and packaged so it can be delivered to police officers."

One of the drawbacks of the technique, Farrell noted, is that it requires a bit more time — and a more controlled environment in which to conduct interviews — than is usually afforded police officers, particularly at crime scenes. But officers who can devote the time can elicit "better information just by being aware of these techniques," he added.

"The potential is there to improve the quality of information we get from [victims and witnesses] and studies have shown that if you can do that, your chances of solving a crime are much better," said Farrell. "There's nothing here that's a totally revolutionary concept based on something that's been discovered in the lab. It's all based on how to get quality information out of qualified witnesses and victims and that's what this technique addresses."

[Ronald Fisher will be conducting seminars on the cognitive interview technique in Miami, May 7-8. For information, call him at 305-904-5853.]

After bias challenge, Spokane goes back to drawing board on fitness test

The Spokane County, Wash., Sheriff's Department plans to review the physical-fitness test administered to aspiring deputies, after the test was successfully challenged before the county's Civil Service Commission in December.

Kelcee P. Bunch, 28, who works in the booking area of the Spokane County jail, challenged the obstacle-course component of the test because the gunbelt she was required to wear while negotiating the course was too big and thus slowed her down, and because an instrument used to measure grip strength was inaccurate. It was later found that the instrument had not been calibrated since 1976.

The Civil Service Commission decided in Bunch's favor on Dec. 13, and now Bunch is twelfth on the list of applicants deemed eligible to be processed for appointment, according to

Chief Civil Service Examiner Joy Fitzsimmons.

Fitzsimmons said that, contrary to published reports, Bunch had made "no claims whatsoever that it was biased against women." Fitzsimmons added that Bunch's was the first challenge to the test, which has been used since 1974, and that of the seven women who have taken the test and failed, none had filed appeals.

Although Bunch won her appeal on grounds that the 40-inch-long gunbelt was too large for her 27-inch waist to allow her to run unimpeded and because the grip-strength instrument was out of date, she noted that the test "was set up in a way that women who don't have upper body strength like men are going to have a tough time completing it."

"I won on equipment because I missed [the cut-off mark] by 26 sec-

onds, and they felt that if the gunbelt had fit, my time would have been better," Bunch told LEN.

Bunch, who weighs 125 pounds, said she felt that the portion of the test requiring applicants to drag a 150-pound dummy 50 feet and then place it in the back of a car did not address the physical differences between men and women. She said that a man who weighed 160 pounds should have to carry a dummy weighing about 210 pounds. As it stands, men and women drag the same dummy, regardless of their physical size.

Sgt. Doug Silver of the department's training unit said the agency will review aspects of the fitness test this summer. Currently, the test consists of a quarter-mile obstacle course — that must be completed in four minutes — with several hurdles, including a 40-

Continued on Page 10

Feds dig deeper into Detroit fund scandal

Federal prosecutors and investigators are continuing their efforts to determine what happened to money missing from a \$1.4-million secret fund under the control of Detroit Police Chief William Hart, and whether any of the missing funds wound up in the pockets of top police officials.

At the center of the scandal is Kenneth Weiner, 44, a former civilian deputy police chief who controlled three California companies that received large payments from the fund. Two of the companies reportedly paid about \$72,000 in rent over two years on a California home leased by Chief Hart's daughter, Cynthia Renee Bangs. Hart has denied knowledge of any impropriety and has resisted calls by City Council members for his resignation.

Weiner is currently in the custody of Federal officials on an unrelated wire fraud charge, which alleges that he ran an investment scheme that bilked wealthy suburban residents of Detroit for as much as \$20 million. His repeated requests for bail have been denied.

Agencies involved in the investigation — including the U.S. Attorney's office, the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, as well as the Detroit Police Department — have declined to comment to *LEN* about the status of the probe. They only acknowledged the probe's existence on Dec. 13, nearly two weeks after the Detroit News broke the story of the missing funds. *LEN* was able to piece together the complex and evolving scandal with the help of news accounts supplied by Detroit News staff writer E.J. Mitchell II, who has covered the story from the beginning.

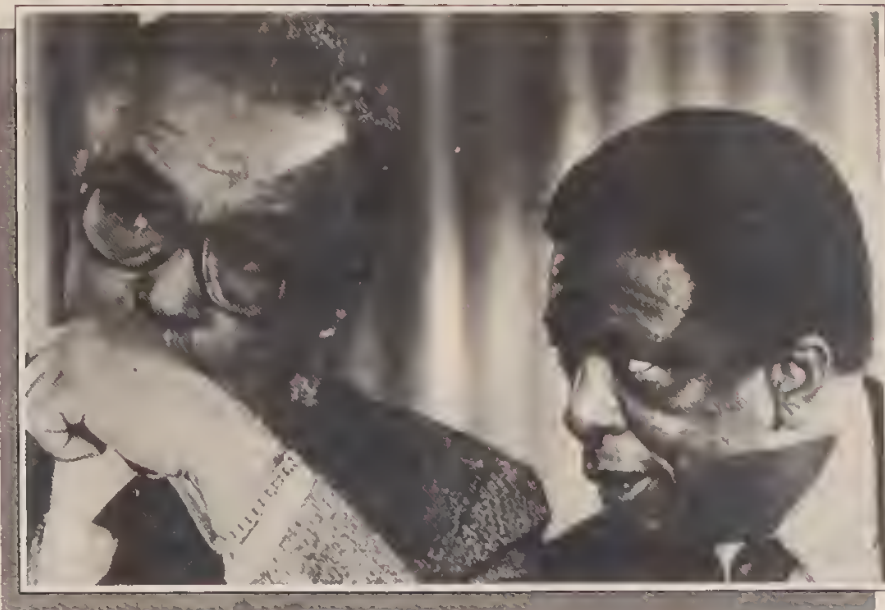
The story broke on Dec. 2, when the Detroit News ran two copyrighted stories detailing how two California-based companies that were set up by Weiner — Sonigro Inc. and Western Tech Financial Management Inc. — received money from the secret police fund. The companies reportedly used the money to pay the \$3,000 monthly rent for two years on a Beverly Hills, Calif., apartment rented by Hart's daughter, beginning in 1987. Hart said neither he nor his daughter was aware that the money came from the police fund, which consisted of taxpayer dollars and was intended to be used to pay for undercover and security operations.

When confronted by the newspaper, Hart said a principal in the companies — Weiner — had been stealing from the fund for 10 years. Hart, who has a history of avoiding the press, called a news conference to explain why he had now agreed to talk to two Detroit News reporters, saying, "They had discovered some of the same information our investigative team has uncovered and is planning to present to the court."

Weiner had worked for the Police Department as a deputy police chief from 1979 to 1986. Said to be a close friend of both Hart and Mayor Coleman Young, Weiner reportedly assessed security needs and threats of urban terrorism, and continued to work for the department on a contractual basis until early last year.

"He has conned a lot of people," Hart said of Weiner. "I'm trying to put the man in jail. I'm trying not to let this case become a personal vendetta."

After the disclosures became public, several Detroit City Council members called for Hart's resignation and



Detroit Police Chief William Hart huddles in conference with Mayor Coleman Young.

also moved to subpoena copies of 49 checks totaling \$1 million that were written against the fund from 1985 to 1987. City Auditor General Roger Short said his office wanted to know who signed the checks and who got the money. Hart refused to comply, insisting that opening the secret fund's books to public scrutiny could jeopardize sensitive police investigations. He also resisted calls to resign, saying he had done nothing unethical.

On Dec. 5, Mayor Young removed Hart from the Police Department's own inquiry into the thefts and named Executive Deputy Chief James D. Bannon to head the investigation, but the Mayor said he continued to have "absolute confidence" in Hart, whom he chose as Police Chief when he took office in 1976. Young also ordered the Police Department not to turn over the checks written against the fund that had been requested by the City Council. Bannon was given control of the fund, which was frozen several months earlier when investigators determined that money had been diverted to the California companies.

Bannon said he would approve expenditures from the fund only for ongoing narcotics investigations. Narcotics officers have said that money to make drug buys and pay informants is tight, and that while investigations are not being hampered by the shortage, some officers have had to resort to paying informants out of their own pockets, hoping to be reimbursed by the Police Department.

City officials have questioned whether Bannon could lead an impartial investigation into the misuse of the fund, since he once had authority to write checks from the fund. But Bannon denied that he had been authorized to write checks, and also gave assurances of his ability to lead the internal investigation into the matter, saying he would not "compromise my standards of objectivity no matter who is under investigation."

The City Council, which had set a Dec. 19 deadline for compliance with a subpoena demanding the 49 checks from the fund, finally got the materials when Mayor Young handed them over

to the City Auditor despite continued insistence that doing so would violate the confidentiality of the Federal grand jury. The documents showed that monies from the secret fund were used to pay for armor plating for Young's official car, a security system for his office, and Uzi submachine guns for his personal bodyguards. They also revealed that some monies went to Weiner's California companies.

On Dec. 13, Federal and local authorities finally announced what anyone who had been reading Detroit newspapers for the previous two weeks already knew — that a grand jury was investigating alleged corruption focusing on "disbursements from the secret service fund of the Police Department," according to a statement by U.S. Attorney Stephen Markman. Skirting specifics, Markman — joined by Hal N. Helterhoof of the FBI, Benjamin R. McMakin Jr. of the Internal Revenue Service and Wayne County Prosecutor John D. O'Hair — would say only that investigators were trying "to determine whether there was any criminal misconduct and to prosecute those crimes."

O'Hair's presence at the press conference indicated the widening scope of the investigation. He had joined in the Federal probe after Hart and Bannon had ignored his calls to allow an outside law enforcement agency take over the department's own internal investigation of the matter.

"It was my feeling, as it is my feeling now, that in order to generate confidence in the investigation of these very serious allegations, that the Detroit Police Department could not investigate itself," O'Hair said. "If the investigation was the epitome of integrity, with or without cause it would still be suspect by many."

Markman warned the public not to expect quick results but gave assurances that the inquiry would be concluded "as expeditiously as possible."

During the same week, Mayor Young ordered the Police Board of Commissioners to tighten rules on gaining access to the police fund account and also ordered a study of its record-keeping policies. The Commission is charged with setting and enforcing

police department policy and its chairwoman, assistant Wayne County prosecutor Sharon McPhail, said that the board would rewrite disbursement guidelines in an effort to make it more difficult for money to be stolen from the fund. She said the board also would examine record-keeping policies to determine which records can be made public without jeopardizing covert police operations.

Through it all, Weiner had dropped from sight. But on Dec. 21 he was snared by Federal agents as he arrived at Detroit Metropolitan Airport on a flight from Dallas, reportedly to consult with tax lawyers about an IRS investigation into his personal finances. At a detention hearing later that day, FBI Special Agent Thomas Cannistra testified that Weiner had bilked as much as \$1.3 million from the police fund and sent it to three phony corporations he controlled in California. It was the first official acknowledgement of Weiner's

involvement in the scandal. No further details about Weiner's involvement in the police fund scandal were divulged after objections were raised by Weiner's attorney, Robert Harrison.

At the time of his arrest, Weiner was found to be carrying a gold-plated Detroit police badge and an ID card proclaiming him to be a deputy chief. He also had in his possession keys to a unmarked police car that Federal agents said was assigned to Deputy Chief Bannon. The car apparently was waiting for Weiner when he arrived at the airport. Bannon denied that the car was assigned to him and said that Weiner had never turned the car back in when he left the department. Federal agents examined Police Department motor-pool records and confirmed that the keys Weiner was carrying belonged to a car assigned to Bannon.

The Detroit News reported in a Dec. 29 "exclusive" that a high-ranking police official who had once worked closely with Weiner and eventually succeeded him as a civilian deputy chief had withheld documents sought by police investigators, who then searched the home and car of the official and confiscated documents. The News said that the official, Christine Stephens, had ignored repeated requests by the Police Department to give up the records. Police confiscated 21 computer disks and an address book in a search of Stephens' home and city car on Dec. 13, according to an affidavit for a search warrant. The News said that the affidavit was the first public indication that the Police Department had "taken aggressive action against officers in its investigation into possible corruption" within its ranks. Stephens reportedly "entered data into computers relative to the work of Mr. Weiner and performed other record-keeping functions of that office," said the affidavit, which was filed after Stephens had been asked to turn over the documents on at least three occasions and failed to do so.

Thus far, as the scandal continues to unfold, neither Weiner nor Hart nor any other city or police officials have been charged with improprieties in connection with the police fund.

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A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers

Adopt police recruiting plan

"Dallas ought to follow the lead of other innovative cities and adopt a police recruiting plan for new police officers that would attract and train graduates of area high schools, particularly minority students. This city not only needs additional officers, it also needs to make the police department more representative of the people it serves. The Mayor's Advisory Committee on Crime and City Manager Richard Knight are reviewing a proposal for an ROTC-like program that would pay for all or part of students' tuition in exchange for four years of service as Dallas police officers. Dallas requires its new recruits to have at least 45 hours of college credits and, as a result, has one of the nation's best educated police departments. In its effort to recruit 150 additional officers a year, the DPD has tripled its number of recruiters, from 6 to 18, and looks far and wide for qualified applicants. It would make sense for Dallas to grow its own rookies, reaching out to high school students and offering them a real deal to enter law enforcement work. With the right kind of program and the support of leaders in the minority community, Dallas ought to be able to build a balanced, talented and dedicated police department. It's worth a try."

*The Dallas Times Herald
February 10, 1990*

One test that Lee Brown fails

"To Police Commissioner Lee Brown, it is a matter of simple logic: Cops should not break the law; drug abuse is against the law; therefore, any police officer exposed as a drug abuser — through random testing or by any other means — should be summarily fired. Brown's stance is hardly surprising. People expect police commissioners to be hard-line disciplinarians. But his logic is too simple. His doomsday policy aims to make the NYPD a shining example of drug-free probity. Yet, in practice, the department's refusal to offer treatment could backfire. Let's say an addicted cop wants to kick his habit, but knows that if he asks his superior for help, he'll be fired. Moreover, he realizes, if he's discovered paying for his own treatment he'll be cashiered. So given Brown's random testing policy, what are his options? He might decide to stay hooked and hope that, on a force of 26,000, he won't be tested anytime soon. Then there's the matter of civil liberties. Random testing would diminish the Fourth Amendment protections of officers. Complicating matters further is the possibility of inaccurate test results. No one claims the NYPD has a serious drug habit. No one argues that the agency shouldn't test suspicious cops. But should it be able to demand tests of cops who — by all appearances — are straight? The NYPD could make its own policy less offensive by giving drug abusers the same chance it now gives to alcoholics — the chance to reform."

*New York Newsday
January 31, 1990*

Just say arf

"In case any doubt remains that the drug culture has infected the nation's life, there comes a report from Atlanta that family pets, primarily dogs, are suffering from drug-related illnesses and overdoses. No, the dogs are not getting the stuff from canine junkies, nor are their cruel masters torturing them, at least not intentionally. The dogs are accidentally consuming illegal drugs they find at home and their masters often discover the poisoning too late, or don't report the cases at all in order to avoid self-incrimination. One man brought his drugged pup in under an assumed name — that's his name not the dog's — and fled. Most people do not want to go to jail to save their dogs. Hence the sad fate of the dachshund who swallowed grass, of the miniature schnauzer who died a coke head, and of the sheep dog who coughed up a nickel bag. National security may be at stake. Everyone knows of President Bush's dedication to his Springer spaniel Millie, and the President himself has said that the park across the street from the White House is a haven for druggies. Do we want poor Millie to live as a prisoner in the presidential mansion? If all this were not so absurd, it would be pathetic. It is time for Americans to get some kind of grip on their appetites. We have long been destroying ourselves. Now we are killing our pets."

*The Hartford Courant
February 12, 1990*

Giving hate crimes due notice

"The Federal Government collects voluminous statistics on an abundance of activities. Is there any need to extend that list by adding to it information on the specific incidence of hate crimes? There is, because hate crimes are indications of a social pathology that represents a clear and present danger to public safety and welfare. Hate crimes seem to be on the rise, but no one knows for sure because no comprehensive collection of data takes place. That will soon be remedied. Both houses of Congress have now passed the Hate Crimes Statistics Act. The measure has President Bush's support. Soon it should be possible to get a clear understanding of just how widespread hate-related incidents are. Hate crimes, the Justice Department noted in a 1988 report, 'are far more serious than comparable crimes that do not involve prejudice because they are intended to intimidate an entire group.' That point — that hate crimes have a multiplier effect, with a single incident capable of affecting many people — is of supreme importance. Are hate crimes on the rise, and if so, what patterns can be discerned, what groups in society might be most at risk? Before long, thanks to this necessary legislation, law enforcement officials and the public should begin to get some credible answers."

*The Los Angeles Times
February 12, 1990*

Kids and violence

"Ever wonder why cops report that kids accused of committing heinous crimes don't show any remorse? Maybe it's because they've been numbed by watching too much television. A recent University of Pennsylvania study of TV programs aimed at children provided some chilling statistics. Prior to 1980, kid shows averaged 18 violent acts every hour. Since 1980, the average hour of kidvid features 26 violent acts. This is violence with no pain. It's nowhere close to what actually happens when someone is beaten, tortured, shot or stabbed. More worrisome is that many of these violent acts are 'humorous.' Making it funny makes it easier to accept the violence. A bill now being discussed by a House-Senate committee would give an antitrust exemption to the TV industry if it promised to limit violence on children's and prime-time programs. A better strategy would be for parents to step in. They should monitor the programs their children watch. If a show has more violence than the adults can stomach, it is definitely too violent for their child. Write a letter of complaint to the network. Write another to the sponsors of the show. Turn off the television."

*The New York Daily News
February 12, 1990*

Campbell:

When will we as citizens respond to the drug problem?

By Paul F. Campbell

A few days ago I watched a TV program dealing with a community's "past" drug problem. The most profound statements made in the hour-long presentation were made by a quiet, reserved housewife and mother who lived in the community and became the cornerstone for cleaning out the drug dealers.

During the presentation, she told of the tried and failed results of police raids, arrests, etc., along with efforts by city government, organized funded agencies and departments to prevent drug usage and sale of drugs. Each time such efforts were attempted, they made it temporarily hot for drug dealers to operate, but all of these organized efforts ultimately failed after short periods of success. Of course, at the time each effort was carried out, great success stories were covered in the media.

As the housewife explained, the sad part of the story was that these same tactics were being employed to solve the drug problem throughout the city by a dedicated law enforcement department and other governmental agencies.

It was not until the housewife, mother and resident of the community organized a house-by-house effort with her neighbors within her block that the tide changed.

The mothers hit the street in groups and, just by their presence, and by beating on pots and pans in front of crack houses and openly, publicly exposing buyers and sellers alike that drastic changes took place. First, the buyers and the outsiders stopped cruising the community streets and hanging around the local park. It was not long after that the buyer's traffic dried up and the crack houses closed and the sellers moved on to other locations. With the help of the Health and Fire Departments and other regulatory agencies, the dilapidated buildings have been condemned and are being torn down or upgraded. The block now belongs to the residential occupants and the local park is well lit and is occupied and utilized day or night by local parents and their children.

A recent editorial in the Fayetteville (N.C.) Times stated "Law enforcement is only one of the elements of the so-called war on drugs. It is that

element which in a real sense only can 'hold the line' until other elements have any success in changing the conditions which breed the drug problem."

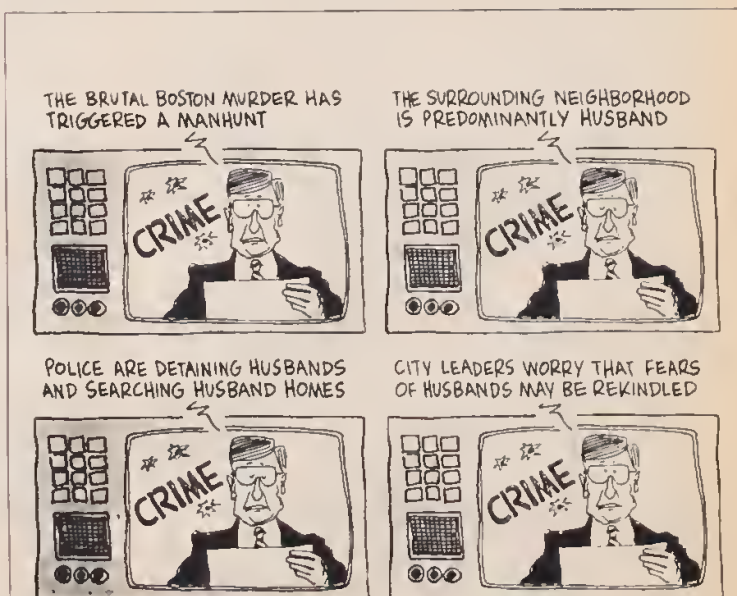
The drug problem is not a user, seller, or law enforcement problem; it is a people problem. Only when we as individual citizens finally make up our minds that we want our streets, blocks and parks back, and our children and their children protected, that the tide will change.

The challenge for law enforcement in the 1990's, therefore, is to "hold the line" and to continue with enforcement efforts. But if the drug problem is to be resolved it won't be by law enforcement or through daily media rhetoric about the success of law enforcement agencies or about who or what agency is attempting to do what. The answer to the drug problem comes when each of us as citizens looks into our hearts and souls and, to paraphrase the late President Kennedy, "Ask not what can be done for you but what you can do for yourself." Those of us who just do nothing are part of the problem. Starting now, as individuals, it's time to be part of the solution.

It is not my intent by this article to simplify the answers to the drug problem, but to stress the need for each citizen to focus not on the "drug problem" but as individuals to zero in on individual solutions.

We must start in our homes and within our families as parents and brothers and sisters, with neighbors, on our streets, in our parks, in our schools, and in our workplaces. The drug war will not be won by statistics of arrest and tons of seizures, nor by tough law enforcement efforts, nor merely with the words of politicians and millions of dollars of tax money. It will be won as we have always conquered our problems, and that is when the people finally decide that enough is enough. "Zero tolerance" must be a choice of the citizens, not a law enforcement effort.

(Paul F. Campbell is coordinator of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee for the Eastern District of North Carolina. His comments originally appeared in the North Carolina LECC Newsletter.)



Dan Wasserman/Boston Globe, © 1990, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Fed strategy promises major \$\$ boost

Continued from Page 1

to have produced record harvests in recent years. The report from the drug-policy office said funds will be doubled to \$35 million to agencies involved in domestic eradication efforts, including the DEA, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Land Management. The report also calls for expanding the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms appropriation by \$6 million and that of DEA State and Local Task Forces by \$10 million.

Noting that state and local criminal justice systems are "overwhelmed" by drug-related arrests and criminal proceedings, the report also calls for millions of dollars in increased funding to the nation's beleaguered judicial and correctional systems. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is continuing with plans to build seven new detention centers that will add 3,650 beds. The U.S. Marshals Service's Prison Transportation and Detention Program will seek to

Phila. cops win \$2.4M bias award

Continued from Page 5

right sex discrimination. The others were incidents that were characterized by the plaintiff as sex discrimination because they were examples of some form of unusual focus on Detective Keenan as opposed to the other detectives," Freeman said. Keenan also alleged that because of the "unusual attention" given to her by supervisors, her assignments came under more scrutiny than those of male officers.

After two months of testimony in U.S. District Court, a Federal jury on Jan. 17 awarded Keenan and the four other officers \$640,000 in compensatory damages and \$1.8 million in punitive damages. Keenan received the largest part of the award, totaling \$820,000.

N.H. Klansman vows to fight dismissal from police force

Continued from Page 5

and very real" — Herman could not effectively carry out his oath as a policeman nor could the town guarantee the safety of his fellow officers. Herman was taken off the shift schedule for 60 days, but was not fired.

Coe said the last straw came when Herman made "rather inflammatory remarks in the press," calling the board "liars." Later it was learned that the phone numbers of board members had been listed on a KKK hotline operated by Herman.

Newfields Police Chief Mike Daly said that Herman's "comments and threats" against the board were the "primary reason that he was terminated." But Daly told LEN he, too, was concerned about the death threats phoned to the hotline and which were tape-recorded.

"Some of them I felt we could not look upon as idle threats," said Daly. "We had to look at them as being realistic."

Daly said that while he did not agree with Herman's political views, he found him to be a "likable person" and an "excellent police officer." But the Chief added that Herman did not seem to be

use \$11.6 million of the \$47 million proposed by the Bush Administration for its anti-drug efforts to help them deal with the estimated 85,000 "drug-related prisoners" expected to be in its custody during fiscal year 1991. The drug-policy office will seek \$403.2 million for the Federal court system, which the report said threatens to be crushed by an estimated 37,500 drug-related cases that are expected in the coming year. The funds will be used to hire more clerks, administrators, court officers and legal aid counsel for indigent defendants. The Administration is also requesting the creation of 75 new Federal judgeships and will move "swiftly" to nominate judges to fill the approximately 56 current vacancies on the Federal bench.

More Beds and Treatment

Last May, President Bush unveiled an anti-crime plan calling for \$1.5 billion to fund Federal prison construction in 1990, which he said would add 24,000 beds to the Federal prison system. Additional funding for 6,000 more beds is being sought in 1991, the report notes, adding that 14 new and renovated facilities, along with other prison expansion, will bring about 4,200 more beds to Federal prisons.

The Administration also wants to give high priority to expanded drug treatment within the Federal prison system, where more than half of the prisoners are drug offenders. It seeks \$8 million to expand drug treatment programs in Federal prisons and \$28 million for the U.S. Probation Office's Substance Abuse Treatment Program. An expansion of such programs in state prisons is expected through block grants from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

The military will receive funds to increase its role in the fight against drugs. The Defense Department is seeking increases of \$757 million in fiscal year 1990 and \$329 million in fiscal

year 1991, which will be used mostly for border interdiction operations. The military will work in support of border control agencies and also provide materiel and training assistance to the cocaine-producing South American nations of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Securing the Border

Drug interdiction efforts would receive a \$2.4-billion boost under the Bush strategy, much of it devoted to anti-smuggling efforts along the nation's 1,350-mile border with Mexico, where the Administration believes drug trafficking is concentrated. The strategy calls for adding 175 U.S. Customs inspectors and 174 Immigration and Naturalization Service agents along the Southwest border. Interagency operations will be overseen by the Border Interdiction Committee, a subcommittee of the ONDCP's Supply Reduction Working Group, which will be chaired by the Customs Commissioner with input from military and law enforcement officials concentrating on the border area. Increased cooperation between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies will continue to be encouraged. The Administration also wants to add 23 Customs canine drug-detection teams at U.S. points of entry, at a cost of \$5 million.

The proposed creation of a National Drug Intelligence Center will "consolidate and coordinate all relevant intelligence gathered by law enforcement agencies and analyze it to produce a more complete picture of drug-trafficking organizations," the report says. Information generated by the center would be distributed to drug enforcement agencies at the Federal, state and local level. The Administration also plans to continue working to improve automated data-processing systems that can be accessed and built upon by all drug enforcement agencies.

"The extent to which drug-related intelligence information can be rapidly

disseminated and cross-referenced through computer data bases systems is critical to the success of drug enforcement," the report noted.

High-Intensity Areas

The report also designates New York City, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston and the Southwest border as high-intensity drug-trafficking areas and requests \$50 million in funds for Federal law enforcement efforts against drugs in those areas. In addition, the Administration will request more than \$1.3 billion in other drug enforcement, treatment and prevention activities in the five areas, with \$87 million allotted for the two primary multi-agency efforts operating in the five areas — the organized crime drug enforcement task forces and the DEA state and local task forces.

Other funds for drug interdiction, treatment and education as proposed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy report include:

- \$330 million for organized crime drug enforcement task force activities in fiscal year 1991;

- \$42 million for DEA state and local task force operations;

- \$45 million for Bureau of Justice Assistance grants to state and local programs aimed at controlling drug use and violent crime;

- \$81 million for the continued use of National Guard troops in back-up roles during state and local drug enforcement operations;

- \$1.5 billion for drug treatment grants and Federal treatment programs, including \$200 million for treatment programs aimed at adolescents, pregnant women and infants;

- \$150 million for the Public Housing Drug Elimination program;

- \$206 million in increased military, law enforcement and economic assistance to the cocaine-producing nations of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru

Biden Bets to Differ

Senator Joseph Biden (D-Del.), who led the push for the formation of the drug-policy office in the early 1980's, criticized the Bush strategy, as he did last fall, and unveiled his own anti-drug plan that would increase spending to \$14.6 billion during fiscal year 1991, a 56-percent increase over Bush's pro-

posal. Biden wants Federal grants to state and local drug enforcement agencies doubled to \$900 million, with a boost of \$525 million for drug enforcement agencies that includes adding 1,000 more DEA agents, doubling the FBI's involvement in drug enforcement, and adding 900 new Federal prosecutors. The Senator also called for the construction of 10 regional prisons and 12 inmate "boot camps" on U.S. military bases that are scheduled to be closed in the next few years, at a cost of \$850 million.

Biden also urged the addition of 250 more agents to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to crack down on drug-related offenses, and proposed earmarking \$50 million to fight juvenile inner-city drug and gang activities, as well as an expansion of state and local assistance to fight drug problems in rural areas. Biden also called on legislators to amend Federal law to require drug testing as a condition of pre-trial or post-sentence release, with serious penalties for those who fail such tests.

1988 drug funds flow to states

Continued from Page 1

Houston, who is the current president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, told USA Today that while local government is on the "front lines of the drug war," it is also "footing the bill."

"We want the Federal Government to join us," she said.

"We'll have to spend a great deal more of our time meeting requirements than managing our drug programs," said Dick Powell, director of Vermont's office of alcohol and drug abuse programs. "It's an outrage. We'll be further behind the eight-ball than we are now."

Federal drug-policy director William Bennett said the Federal funds were intended only as "seed money" for state and local efforts against drugs. "Maybe we can help fill in the blanks — more police and equipment, but they must come up with their own money," he said.

Study fails to find keys to domestic-homicide

Continued from Page 1

homicides will occur, at least not in Milwaukee," the study stated.

"I believed that if the escalating frequency [of violence] hypothesis was true, that with adequate information systems, we ought to be able to predict with fairly good accuracy which couples are at risk for homicide," Sherman told LEN. "The disappointment here is that not only is the accuracy poor, but knowing their prior violence history does absolutely no good at predicting homicides. It's a complete washout. It's the worst possible case."

The study could bode well for police agencies, at least three of which have been sued for failing to prevent a domestic homicide, said Sherman, who declined to name the departments involved in lawsuits. "And that may be the tip of the iceberg, considering there

are close to 2,000 domestic homicides a year in the United States," he added.

But since police can predict where domestic assaults are most likely to occur and the couples that are most likely to have a recurrence of domestic violence incidents, Sherman said that police agencies might do well to re-examine mandatory arrest policies.

"Why don't we have a selective mandatory arrest policy if we can't afford a full-scale mandatory arrest policy, which most cities can't? Why don't we focus on the couples with the greatest number of [prior domestic violence calls]," Sherman said. To do so, he noted, police departments would have to have "good, on-line information systems that tell them about prior police contacts and the people they're dealing with. Otherwise, they're dealing with them in a historical vacuum."

Chief of Police. Crestwood, Mo., a St. Louis County city of 13,000, is seeking applications for the position of Chief of Police. The chief reports directly to the city administrator and oversees a department of 29 sworn officers. The incumbent chief of 20+ years is retiring on May 15.

Crestwood is a service delivery-oriented city and desires an individual to manage the Police Department in a citizen responsive/service delivery manner. Candidates with a minimum of a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, public administration or a related field and command-level law enforce-

ment experience are preferred. Current salary is in the mid-40's.

To apply, submit a cover letter and resume, including current salary, to: City Administrator's Office, City of Crestwood, 1 Dejen Drive, Crestwood, MO 63126. Mark envelope "Chief of Police Application."

Public Safety Director. Indian River Shores, Fla., an upscale coastal town (population 2,000 summer, 4,000 winter) near Vero Beach is seeking applicants with public safety department management experience at the rank of lieutenant or above for the top position

in a department of 20 fully integrated public safety officers. All officers are certified as police, fire and EMT. The Director is also police and fire chief. Applicants must be able to qualify for State of Florida fire and police certification. Appointment will be made by the town manager. Salary range is \$39,189 to \$43,257 depending on experience and qualifications.

To apply, send complete resume marked "Public Safety Director" to: Town Manager, 6001 North A1A, Indian River Shores, FL 32963.

Police Officers. Cape Coral, Fla., is currently accepting applications from qualified persons for police officer positions. Cape Coral, located on the southwest coast of Florida, is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. The position offers the potential for a wide variety of special assignments as well as outstanding promotional opportunities.

Applicants must have the following qualifications: be at least 21 years of age; possess 60 credit hours, or two years full-time experience, or a combination thereof; be a U.S. citizen of good moral character; possess a valid driver's license; be in good physical condition, with vision correctable to 20/20 in each eye; be a non-smoker; pass a selection process.

Salary is \$19,822 per year, and starting candidates may receive up to 10 percent more based on education and experience. Additional money available through overtime and court pay. Educational incentive monies are available. Comprehensive benefits include life and health insurance, paid sick leave, vacation and holidays, bereavement and military leave, retirement plan, longevity pay, and college tuition incentives.

For further information and/or application, contact: Officer John Mahshue, Personnel Section, Cape Coral Police Department, P.O. 150027, Cape Coral, FL 33915. (813) 574-0690.

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CHIEF OF POLICE Bridgeport, Connecticut

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Bridgeport, the largest city in the state of Connecticut, is located in the southwestern portion of the state. The population of Bridgeport is 145,000 persons.

Request applications and additional information in writing or by phone as soon as possible from:

Alan Cohen, Personnel Director
Civil Service Commission
45 Lyon Terrace, Bridgeport, CT 06604
(203) 576-7106

Application Deadline: April 2, 1990
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Dade drug scandal: worst appears over

Continued from Page 5

would begin in April, but that he could not reveal which of the defendants had made a deal until they appear before a judge.

"Three of the five were cooperating anyway and they had entered into agreements on what we would allow them to plead to, based on their testimony," said Taylor. "But they all had to plead to major conspiracy felonies. So they will just be sentenced on those. The only trial that was expected was on the two that, up to this point, were not cooperating. Until they go before the judge, I really can't say [who they are] because it's part of the deal."

Taylor credited the cooperative defendants with allowing the department to "deal with this case as quickly as we did."

The Police Department's internal investigation began in April 1989 as an outgrowth of a case in which a Metro-Dade police officer was implicated along with a DEA agent in a drug deal. The officer "began to turn state's evidence... and through the information he provided to us, we proceeded with the investigation of the other subjects."

All of the incidents related by the officer happened between 1981 and 1986 "so it took quite a bit of work for us to go back and get all of that information," said Taylor.

Succumbing to Greed

While the drug scandal is said to be the largest to taint a Florida law enforcement agency since the "River Cops" case involving Miami police officers in the mid-1980's, Taylor said that the Metro-Dade case is different because unlike the Miami police officers — most of them newly hired — those charged in the Metro-Dade case were members of the force for 10 years or more who "just apparently succumbed to the greed of money."

"These were long-term police officers. They were a close-knit group that were mostly born in Cuba and came here in the 1960's. Apparently, the drugs

and money situation here is an overwhelming thing. I mean there's just so much of it, and apparently, two of them began to do a few...rip-offs of drug dealers. And I guess, because the drug dealers didn't make any complaints, they brought in their friends to assist them," Taylor said.

Taylor credited the "good officers" of the 2,350-officer force with preventing the further spread of drug corruption in the department.

Finding a Bright Side

"The good part about the case — if you can say there's any good part to it — was that we found out that on many [crime] scenes where they could have done things, [the defendants] have documented to us that they couldn't do them because the good officers on the scene couldn't be coerced or intimidated or they wouldn't look the other way," Taylor said, noting that in one case, because of the vigilance of assisting officers, "there was over \$2 million that they couldn't get their hands on."

"They had to act together as a group," Taylor added, "because they found it very hard to get around the policies and the other people in the department. So if you want to call that a plus, it's a plus."

Taylor said no other police officers are expected to be implicated in drug-related misconduct, and noted that the implementation in 1987 of new controls on officers handling narcotics cases forced the defendants to curtail their activities. Nevertheless, he said, the department will examine whether "there was a policy or procedure in place that enhanced their ability" to carry out rip-offs of drug dealers.

"We think our rules are pretty state-of-the-art, but we're still going to look," said Taylor. "We're going to see if there's anything that we could have done. I think the best thing we can do to prohibit this kind of thing is when you clean your own house, and you make it clear that you're going to actively investigate and pursue any leads, anonymous or not, until you find out who's straight and who's not."

Spokane rethinks fitness-test process

Continued from Page 6

inch horizontal beam, a six-foot ditch, a 34-inch wall, a six-foot wall, an eight-inch wide balance beam, and an eight-foot chain-link fence. Next, applicants grapple with an "arrest resistor," a mechanical device to simulate handcuffing. Then they must lug the 160-pound "body" 50 feet and place it into the back of a car. Independent of the four-minute limit, they must also push a car 50 feet in 45 seconds while steering, and apply 100 pounds of pressure to the device measuring grip strength.

The department will survey the course and call on volunteers, including female law enforcement officers from other agencies, to take the exam in an effort "to clarify that it is passable by women and it's not discriminating against anyone," said Silver. Changes may be made, he said, and the grip-strength section of the test may be abandoned altogether.

"We're looking at trying to set a standard for grip tests. [The current one] has just been around forever and

we may try to have grip strength on the energy needed to fire a semiautomatic weapon" as well as the pressure needed to hold a struggling suspect, he said. Any changes suggested by the department would have to be approved by the Civil Service Commission, which administers the test.

As for Bunch, she hopes to become a deputy soon and feels she is strong enough for the job. She is training to enter her first marathon run this year, and she noted that dealing with some of the less cooperative arrestees coming into the jail have prepared her well.

"On an average, we fight one to three people a day," she said. "It can get nasty real quick. Sometimes I have help, sometimes I don't."

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Upcoming Events

APRIL

16-20. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$395

16-20. Professional Marksmanship: Sniper I. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$600

16-20. Investigation of Gangs & Their Criminal Activities. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

16-20. Law Enforcement Labor Issues. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Safety Harbor, Fla. Fee: \$385

16-20. Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325

16-20. Advanced Alarms & Electronic Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345

16-20. DWI/Drug Enforcement Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

16-20. Video Production II. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

17-19. Unresolved & Serial Homicides. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$195 (SLEI members); \$295 (non-members)

17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$495

17-19. Street Survival '90. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Albuquerque, N.M. Fee: \$135 (all three days); \$110 (first two days only); \$75 (third day only)

18-20. DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Hollywood, Fla. Fee: \$295

20. Employee Drug Testing. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$95

23-24. Critical Incident Response/Safety Priorities for the 1990's. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$295 (IAHS member), \$350 (non-member)

23-24. Legal Aspects of Police Discipline. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$195

23-25. Retraining for the Traffic Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$300

23-27. Crime Scene Technicians' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395

23-27. Sniper/Countersniper Operations: Sniper II. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$600

23-27. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Grand Prairie, Tex. Fee: \$395

23-27. Organized Crime Investigation: The Mafia & Other Groups. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$400 (in-state), \$450 (out-of-state)

23-27. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

23-27. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Pensacola, Fla. Fee: \$475

23-27. Electronic Surveillance & Tracking. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650

23-27. Crime Scene Investigation. Presented by the Miami Dade Police Department. To be held in Coral Gables, Fla. Fee: \$395

23-27. Basic Dispatcher Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395

23-May 4. Sniper Operations. Presented by Executech Internationale. To be held in Chantilly, Va. Fee: \$1100

23-May 4. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

23-May 11. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

24. Interviewing Victims of Child Abuse. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$75

24-26. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Baltimore. Fee: \$495

24-26. The Reid Technique of Interview-

ing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$495

25-26. Legal Considerations in Developing Policies & Procedures. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$195

25-27. Advanced Child Abuse Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$175.

25-27. Revitalizing Neighborhood Watch. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in Secaucus, N.J. Fee: \$195

30-May 1. Concealment Areas within a Vehicle. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.

30-May 1. Burglary Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$195

30-May 1. Regional Training Seminar. Presented by the International Conference of Police Chaplains. To be held in Plainfield, Ind.

30-May 2. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$495

30-May 4. Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595

30-May 4. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650

30-May 4. Bloodstain Evidence Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395

30-May 4. Drug Raid Operations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$525.

30-May 4. DWI Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395

30-May 4. Narcotics Conspiracy Investigations: Working Organizations & Traffickers. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. Fee: \$400 (in-state), \$450 (out-of-state)

30-May 4. Interviews & Interrogations for Drug Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395

30-May 11. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Bellevue, Wash. Fee: \$575

30-May 11. At-Scene Accident Investiga-

tion. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600

30-May 11. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$575

MAY

1-2. Counterterrorism Driving. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$615

2-4. Street Survival '90. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla. Fee: \$135 (all three days), \$110 (first two days only), \$75 (third day only)

3-4. Police Response to Civil Suits. Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$210.

4-6. Crisis Intervention: Theory & Practice. Presented by the University of California-San Diego Extension Program. To be held in La Jolla, Calif. Fee: \$195

5-9. National Juvenile Services Training Institute. Presented by the National Juvenile Detention Association. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$110

7-9. DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Port Orange, Fla. Fee: \$295

7-9. Police Liability for Policies & Practices. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$488

7-9. Law Enforcement Executive Effectiveness. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$335

7-11. Composite Drawing for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

7-11. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450

7-11. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Braintree, Mass. Fee: \$395

7-11. Investigation of Motorcycle Acci-

dents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$395

7-11. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

7-11. dBase III for Law Enforcement Using Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575

7-11. NRA Submachine Gun Course. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$300

7-11. Field Training Officer Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Raytown, Mo. Fee: \$395

7-11. Training of Trainers. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$400

7-11. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$475

7-18. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580

7-18. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600

7-18. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

9-10. Advanced Motor Vehicle Theft. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$75

9-11. Street Survival '90. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Des Moines, Iowa. Fee: \$135 (all three days); \$110 (first two days only); \$75 (third day only)

14-16. Special Problems in Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$325

14-18. Audio/Video Sting Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650

For further information

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454 (312) 763-2800

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303 (305) 492-1810

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727 (312) 498-5680

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106 (216) 368-3308

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409) 294-1669/70

Executech Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170 (703) 478-3595

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 646-2722

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St.

S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501 1-800-235-4723

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148 (708) 953-0990

International Conference of Police Chaplains, c/o Walton J. Jolly, Regional Director, P.O. Box 554, Scio, OH 43988 (614) 945-2955

Richard W. Kubetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, DC 20007 (202) 466-6272

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502) 588-6987

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305) 776-7500

National Juvenile Detention Association, c/o Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perk-

ins, Richmond, KY 40475-2127 (606) 622-6259

National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute, P.O. Box 1715, Safety Harbor, FL 34695 (813) 726-2004

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350 (617) 239-7033, 34

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute, 102 Waring Hall, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 876-1600

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 8707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 690-2370

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St. P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011

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U Ed CES 90-16498

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XV, No. 308 A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY February 14, 1990

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Law Enforcement News
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

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Hart trouble in the Motor City?

A Federal/county investigation into the misuse of a Detroit Police Department secret fund continues, and City Council members are calling for the ouster of Police Chief William Hart. See Page 7.



Of cops and hoods:

Florida Klan members launch an anti-drug campaign but are rebuffed by local police; a cop/Klansman in New Hampshire fights to win his job back. On 5.



Also in this issue:

Researchers studying domestic homicides say there are no telltale signs that might serve as an early-warning system for murder. Page 1.

Want to get more from a victim or witness? What you ask and the way you ask it seems to improve the results of an interview. Page 1.

President Bush promises more of just about everything in the 1990 update of the national drug strategy. Page 1.

People & Places: Houston's new police chief is a savvy, forward-thinking woman; New Jersey gets a new State Police chief; DEA field boss Stutman says he's had enough. Page 4.

Dade County's police director sees the light at the end of a drug-scandal tunnel. Page 5.

Burden's Beat: Congress is the next stop for a reassessment of Federal agents' pay scales. Page 6.

Forum: It's high time for citizens to do their part to bring drug problems under control. Page 8.